OH, YES! I REMEMBER THAT.

Chessia Cimes.

# SWEEPING AMENDMENTS.

Album does it.

SOTH DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLI-CANS OFFER THEM TO THE BILL.

Mr. Corin's Amendment to the Wooten and Cotton Schedule Voted Down-Interest lo the Hawaiian Lore,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20 .- No busteess of importance was done in the House in the morning hour, and after some dickering between Messrs, Wilson and Burrows, it was agreed that the de- the bill. However, it was an improven tate on the pending amendment (substi- on the McKinley bill. The House adtuting the agricultural section of the Mc- lourned at 10:30. Kinley law for the corresponding section of the Wilson bill) should close in twenty

my, after the House goes into Committee Coombs, Mercer (Rep., Neb.), and

Simpson.

Mr. Daniela (Rep., N. Y.) offered an amendment to the pending amendment, striking out the clause referring to barley, thus putting barley on the free list, out this proposition was promptly voted lown. The vote was then taken on Mr. down. The vote was then taken on Mr. Henderson's amendment, substituting the corresponding portion of the existing law, for the proposed agricultural schedule of the Wibon bill, and the amendment was lost by a vote of 63 to 116. The following Populista and Independents voted with the Democratz: Harris (Kanzal) Dayle (Canada Dayle Canada Dayle (Canada Dayle Canada Dayle (Canada cas), Davis (Kansas), Kem (Neb.), and Simpson (Kansas).

Ou sa Amendments Offered.

Messrs, McRae and Dockery presented amendments to the sugar schedule, to be considered next Monday. Both amendments strike out the clause providing for the gradual reduction of the bounty on sugar, and wipe it out altogether, thus

on sugar, and wipe it out altogether, thus making sugar absolutely free.

Mr. Crain (Tex.) offered a sweeping amendment to the woolen and cotton goods schedule, reducing the tariff on them under the Wilson bill from thirty-five, forty, and forty-five per cent, to twenty-five per cent. The articles affected would be handkerchiefs, stockings, and haif hose, cords, braids, and lacings, rubber cloth, cloth linings, Italian cloth, builting, cloaks, jackets, ulsters, and after outside garments. utside garments.

other outside garments.

Mr. Crain was given thirty minutes to greak in favor of his amendment. He contended against what he called the failacy that the foreigner paid the tax. When his time had expired he was when his time had expired he was anxious to speak fifteen minutes longer, but Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) objected, in the name of the Republicans. Then Mr. Fithlan (Dem., III.) was recognized, and tried to yield his time to Mr. Crain, but Mr. Payne contended that that could not be done except by unanimous consent,

last word," thus giving him the right to speak on his motion, but Mr. Payne again tried to block him by making the point that a motion could not be made during a debate. This was ineffectual, and Mr. the situation philosophically and allowed life. Crain to continue. At the conclusion of the regranks there was an uprour in the House and galleries, which caused the chairman (Mr. Richardsom) to speak sharply to the audience in the galleries, and threatened to have the galleries recared. Mesors. Wilson and Reed second-

demonstrations on the floor. Hawailan Correspondence.

Mr. Simpson offered an amendment putting wool, and manufactures of wool,

1:20 the committee rose, and the President's message transmitting the veto of the New York and New Jersey bridge bill and the latest Hawaiian cor-

bridge bill and the latest Hawaiian cor-respondence, were read.

The most intense interest was shown in the reading of the message, a number of members crowding into the space before the Speaker's desk. The reading was in-terrupted at intervals by applause from the Republicans or Democrats, just as the President's policy appeared to them respectively. At the conclusion of the reading the correspondence was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the House settled down again to the tariff. the House settled down again to the tariff.

After several members had taken part After several members had taken part in the debate the amendments of Messis. Simpson and Crain were voted down, and Mr. Dingley offered an amendment changing the tariff on lime from 10 per cent. as valorem to six cents per hundred pounds, Mr. Dingley's amendment was lost on a standing vote—68 in the affirmation. tive and ill in the negative. Messrs. Wise, Tucker, and Marshall, all Virginia Democrats, voted with the Republicans.

Mr. Bynum's Amendment.

Mr. Bynum (Ogm., Ind.) offered the following amendment to the Wilson bill: Strike out all of section 116 and insert

the following: 116. Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, excepting as hereinafter provided for, thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge, cluding sheets which have been pickles or cleaned by acid, or by any other mater

or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, or which is cold-rolled, smoothed only, not polished, shall pay a duty of 35 per cent, ad valorem.

All sheets of iron or steel, common or back, excepting as hereinafter provided for, thinner than No. 25 wire gauge, and all tree or shell common all trees are shell common and the common or shell the common and the common are shell to common and the common are shell to common and the common and the common are shell to common and the contract of the common are shell to common and the common are shell to common and the contract of the common are shell to common and the common and the common are shell to common are shell all from or steel, commercially known as which have been pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, or which is cold-rolled, smoothed

io of one cent per pound. Provided, that the reduction herein provided for as to sheets of iron or steel thinner than No. 25 wire gauge shall the effect on and after October 1, 1894. The purpose of this amendment is to de-the more exactly the different classes of

ron, and it does not materially alter the Ar. Hyaum took advantage of the op-portunity presented by the introduction of this amendment to deliver a speech on the tariff in general. He held that failures and strikes were more frequent under protection than they had been un-der the Walker tariff, and that the great-est fraud ever perpetrated upon the people in the name of protection was the tariff Bynum took advantage of the op-1991. (Democratic applause.)
n Mr. Bynum concluded his remarks

he was warmly applauded and congratu-lated by his Democratic colleagues. The amendment was agreed to unanimously.

Other Amendments Vo ed Bown

Weadock (Dem., Mich.,) offered an mement putting flax, gill netting, nets ment was promptly voted down. Hopkins (Rep., III..) offered an ment substituting the tariff on kings and half hose under the law of or the corresponding period of the bill. The amendment was lost-

54; noes, 77. Hitt (Rep., Ill.,) made a strong plea att (Rep., III...) made a strontunity throwing away the opportunity chronity with Canada, and pre-att amendment providing that country imposed a tax on Ameriof criminally such canada, and predefined at agreement providing that
the a country imposed a tax on Ameriac products which this country imported
that the existing rates be imposed.
The hour of 5:39 having arrived, the

House took a recess without acting on Mr. Hitt's amendment. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—There was a little knot of members on the Republican side of the House and half a dozen scattered about the Democratic side when the House met at the night's session.

The speakers were Messrs. Talbert (S. C.), C. W. Stone (Pa.), Boatner (La.), Strong (Rep., Ohio), and Wheeler (Rep., Ill.) Mr. Boatner anounced he would probably vote for the Wilson bill, but he found much fault with the sugar section of it. He said the Wilson bill was not a Demo-cratic measure in the sense of being a revenue bill, for it Intentionally cut be low the fine of necessary revenue. The question of revenue was subordinated to the protective and free-trade features of

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

Gen. Gordon's Lacture on the Last Days of the Confederacy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20 .- Enof the Whole, three hours should be given to a consideration of the coal schedule, and three hours to the from-ore schedule. Then, at 11:17, the House went into committee of the Whole, with Mr. Richerteen of Tennesses in the chair Richerteen of Tennesses in the chair Richerteen of Tennesses in the chair Richerteen of the season. A joint comardson of Tennessee in the chair. Brief speeches were made by Messra Grosveat work for the past two weeks per-fecting the arrangements, and Saturday evening, January 27th, will witness an assemblage at Convention Hall never equaled in this country.

Gen. Schofield, commander-in-chief of the army, will preside, and among the

many distinguished Union and Confederate officers who have been asked to act

ate officers who have been asked to act
as vice-presidents are the following:
Union-General Charles F. Manderson,
General John M. Palmer, Senator Calvin
S. Brice, General Redfield Proctor, General N. M. Curtis, General Daniel E.
Sickles, Representative Henry W. Blair,
General Chas. H. Grosvenor, Hon. George
B. Fielder, General John Gibbon, General W. W. Dudley, General S. E. Faunco. eral W. W. Dudley, General S. E. Faunce Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, General Pickler, General Walter Q. Gresham, General Joseph C. Hawley, Senator W. V. Allen, Senator W. F. Vilas, General John C. Black, Representative Amos J. Cummings, Representative Thomas Roed, General H. H. Bingham, General Absalom Baird, Commissioner Wm. Loch-ren, General S. S. Burdette, General Alson, Representative C. A. Boutelle, Gen-eral J. C. Burroughs.

eral J. C. Burroughs.
Confederate—Gen. Eppa Hunton, Gen.
M. C. Butler, Gen. H. Heth, Gen. Wade Hampton, Gen. W. H. Payne, Gen. E. C. Walthall, Gen. M. J. Wright, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Gen. William R. Cox, Gen. B. R. Robertson, Gen. D. H. Maury, Gen. L. L. Lomax, Gen. Frank C. Armstrong, Gen. C. E. Hooker, Gen. M. D. Corse, Gen. W. B. Bate, Gen. F. M. Cockrell, Gen. John F. Morgafi, Gen. M. W. Ransoni, Maj. John W. Daniel, Col. Thomas H. Carter, Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, Senator Charles J. Faulkner, Representative J. W. Marshall, Col. L. B. Vance, Col. H. A. Herbert, Speaker Charles F. Crisp. Mr. Henry Wise Carnett, Representative John M. Allen, Representative William

relief for the disabled and needy veterans of the two associations, and when it was suggested that General Gordon's services be requested to nid this worthy object, it met with universal endorsement. The joint committee of the two associa-

is president; Gen. Joseph C. McKibben, ylce-president; Capt. Robert E. Lee, treas-firer, and Capt. C. E. Troutman, secre-tary. Encampment 69, Union Veterans' Legion, is represented by James Tanner, Joseph C. McKlibben, M. B. C. Wright, Charles E. Troutman, William P. Davis, and threatened to have the chairman and Reed second-cleared. Messrs. Wilson and Reed second-ed the efforts of the chairman, and called ed the efforts of the chairman, and called the efforts of the chairman, and called attention to the rules forbidding the visi-attention to the rules forbidding the visi-attention to the applause and Veterans' Association by Robert W. Hunter, Mills Dean, M. S. Thompson, James D. Darden, Leigh Robinson, Robert E. Lee, R. K. Cralle, R. B. Lewis, H. L. Biscoe, G. Edmundson, and the press by Crosby S. Noyes, of the Star; Frank Hat-ton, of the Post, and T. G. Alvord, Jr., of the News.

The lecture describes Lee's veterans during the closing scenes at Appomattox, and has been delivered in New York and Brooklyn. The New York and Brooklyn press all speak of it in the most flattering

New Confederate Camps.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.-The general commarding hereby announces the fellow-ship of the following named camps in the organization of United Confederate Vet-

Jackson county, Jefferson, Ga.: Carnot Posey, Wesson, Miss.; Joseph E. Johnston, Maysville, Ky.; G. C. Wharton, Radford, Va.; Sam Dill Camp, Lewisville, Ark.; William Barksdale, Kosylousko, Miss.; Confederate Veterans, Romney, W. Va.; Confederate Veterans, Pocalontas, Ark.; Confederate Survivose, Association Ulti-Confederate Survivors' Association, Ulti ma Thule, Ark.; Confederate Survivors, Paragum, Ark.; Hampton, Hyman, S. C.; Livingstone, Magnolia, La.; W. F. Tucker, Okolona, Miss.; Confederate Veterans, Ripley, Miss.; Manning Austin, Simpson-ville, S. C.; Oxford, Oxford, Ark.; Sterling Price, Exeter, Mo.

#### HOW'S THIS, SENATOR HILL! Mr. Cleveland Vetoes the New York and New Jersey Bridge Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.-The President to-day sent to the House his veto of the hill recently passed authorizing the erection of a bridge over the Hudson river at the upper part of New York city. The reasons assigned are that the bill does not prohibit the construction of piers in the river; that the commerce of the river should not be interfered with by the erection of bridges; that expert engineer opinion agrees that the river at the point fixed for the crossing of the bridge chartering the company, the erection of piers is prohibited; that the bill permits the bridge company to charge an undue amount for the transportation of mails, and that a charter for a similar structure has already been granted by Congress to another company, by an act which re-quires the construction of a single-span bridge.

That Alien Contract Labor. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.-A delegation composed of the mayor of Key West, Fia., the customs collector, Mr. West, Fin., the customs collector, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Seldenberg, of the cigar firm, over whom all the trouble originated on one side; and Mr. Rubens, representing the labor people of Key West, long hearing before Superintendent Stump this afternoon at the Treasury Department. Superintendent Stump, before the hearing began, warned Seldenberg and his party not to make any admissions that would criminate themselves. At the end of the hearing Superinten-dent Stump said he already had sufficient evidence to send the Cubans back, and that he intended to strictly enforce the The matter will, it is now said, be taken up by the law branch of the

Rev. Father Connely Convicted.

government.

DULUTH, MINN., Jan. 20.-Rev. Father Connely, the Catholic priest convicted of criminally assaulting Miss Julia Sutherland, a member of his congresa-tion, was to-day sentenced to twenty years and three months' imprisonment

## EDMUNDS' OPPOSITION.

HE EXPRESSES DISAPPROVAL OF THE BOND ISSUE.

The Financial Stringency Will Not, He Says, be Reileved by That Policy\_Va. Legislators on a Visit to Loudoun.

TIMES BUREAU, KAPLEY BUILDING,

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1894. The New York politicians seem to think growling in fierce and unrestrained anger at the presidential veto of the New York bridge bill. The Tammanyites all claim that Mr. Cleveland's action is but a counter-blast for the Hornblower disaster, and that personal pique has supplanted public policy, and the veto of justiceship. Such accusations and charges tend terribly to lessen the respect of the high offices of the Government, and there is no possible doubt that Mr. Cleveland is wholly incapable of being actuated by such puerile and unworthy motives. His veto message contains the full and explicit reasons for the rejection of the bill, and the objectionable provisions left to the Secretary of War stimulated him in the action he took, and this was probably don after a most thorough consultation with Col. Lamont, Secretary of War, and the balance of the Cabinet. The New York contingent here, however, always seem oblivious to the fact that anything could with their own sweet will.

#### Inspectors of Steam Vessels,

The board of supervising inspectors of will spend the Sabbath at Old Point and from Virginia, was in charge of the line

State Senator Hatcher and Dr. Sanders, of Wythe county, left this morning to spend to-morrow at the beautiful home of Senator Henry Fairfax, at Oak Hill Hall. There is no loviler bachelor's home in all Virginia, and the hospitality of Mr. Fairfax is fully in keeping with the corhistoric mansion when ex-President Monroe was its owner. His magnificent sta-bles of hackney horses are known all over this country, and are prize-winners at every exhibition of fine horses in

America.

Mr. T. C. Plicher, of Fauquier county, is registered at the Metropolitan.

Mr. Edmunds Opposed to the Bonds, Congressman Edmunds unhesitatingly xpresses his disapproval of the proposed

bonds at this time.

"The stringency of the money market will be in no wise relieved by this course, which I consider unwarranted and without precedent. These bonds will be caught up by capitalists, and offer the control of the con caught up by capitalists, and fifty miltion. In my judgment, the wisest course to have been pursued would have been to have coined the silver seignforage now to have coined the silver seignforage now in the Treasury vaults, and as it is claimed to be impossible to definitely determine and separate the seignforage, I would have favored a bill to coin the entire fifty-two millions of dollars, which would be ample for the present needs of the government, and instead of contracting the already insufficient volume of ing the already insufficient volume of currency would increase the circulating medium to that extent."

Mr. Edmunds called on the Attorney General this morning in behalf of one of his colored constituents, Henry Clay Harris, of Halifax county, who has been dismissed from a position in the Depart-ment of Justice. The Attorney-tieneral stated that he had ordered the dismissal or reasons he declined to give, and would not reinstate Harris, but partially prom-ised Mr. Edmunds that he would give the appointment to another of his constitu-ents.

Congressman George D. Wise called or the Commissioner of Pensions this morning with Mr. W. G. Miller, of Goochland Congressman D. Gardiner Tyler is with the majority of the Virginia delegation in their opposition to the issue of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury, and is in favor of making available the assets of the government now lying idle in the vaults of the treasury, he coining the sil er bullion that has already been bought

and paid for.

Mr. Tyler was in his seat to-day, although not entirely recovered from his Judges Sam Williams and Bolling called

on Congressman Marshall to-day, who showed them the celebrities of the Capitol from the members' gallery of the Mr. D. Y. Cooper, of Henderson, N. C.

a prominent manufacturer of tobacco, was at the Capitol to-day, and saw several members of the Committee on Ways and Means in reference to the tobacco sche-dule of the revenue bill. United States District Attorney Glenn, of Winston, N. C., was a visitor to the Department of Justice to-day.

Pera en'.

Judge R. F. Armenfield, of Statesville N. C., one of North Carolina's most distinguished juriats and judge of its Eighth judicial district, is in the city. Messrs, W. G. Crenshaw, of Virginia J. B. Corddell, of Richmond; John T. Loving, of Pulaski, and John J. Allen, of Rotetourt, are among the late Virginia Botetourt, are among the late Virgin

arrivals at the Metropolitan. Messrs, W. E. McBurney, of Richmond; P. H. Galloway, of Reidsville, N. C., and C. V. Clash, of Richmond, are at the

Messrs. L. L. Blincoe, of Richmond; W E. Coons, of Culpeper, and M. Rosen-baum and wife, of Wilmington, N. C., are registered at the St. James. The total number of changes of fourth-

class postmasters to-day was fifty-eight deaths and resignations. North Carolina does not seem to have been remembered in the distribution, and

Virginia gets one appointment, where a Mr. Daniel Gray consents to assume charge of the post-office at Cook, in Carroll county, Mr. L. E. Morris having

wearied of its charge.

Harrisville, Pittsylvania county, is one
of the new offices established, with Miss
Belle B. Hines as postmaster. This is a
special office from Whitmell, on route
14738.

H. L. W.

### BISHOP WHITTLE'S ASSISTANT. The Name of Rev. William Page, of New York, Prominently Mentioned

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.-It is stated that among the names to be presented at among the names to be presented at the special Episcopal Convention to elect an assistant to Bishop Whittle, of Virginia, at Richmond, on the 31st instant, will be that of the Rev. Wm. Page. D. D., of this city. Dr. Page was born in Virginia in 1845, and was graduated from Hampden-Sidney College in that Sizte. He joined the Confederate army at the age of sixteen and served throughout the war. After the war he became a pastor of the Presbyterian Church, but subsequently returned to the creed of

bis fathers, and is now chaplain to Bishop Potter, of New York.

Among the other names mentioned here as likely to be candidates, are Professor Kinlock Nelson, of the Alexandria Theological Seminary; Rev. J. B. Newton, recommendated the seminary of Alexandria Theological Seminary; Rev. J. B. Newton, recommendated the seminary of Alexandria Theological Seminary; Rev. J. B. Newton, recommendated the seminary of t tor of Monumental church, Richmond, and Rev. Mr. Gibson, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

ADMIRAL BELKNAP RETIRES.

Succeeded by Commodore Walker-Two More to Retire in April.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Rear Admiral George E. Belknap will be sixty-two years old on Monday, and will be placed on the retired list from that date on that the great national arena is the proper place to exploit all of the domestic contentions, and the Tammany tiger, which roared in great gice a few days ago over the rejection of Hornbiower, is now growling in fierce and unrestrained and the property of the promotion of Commodore John G. Walker, who succeeded Admiral Property of the property of Belknap on Monday last as president of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey. Two more rear admirals will retire in April. The retirement of Admiral Benham promote Commodore F. M. Ramsay, Commodore Joseph S. Skerrett. the bridge bill was actuated solely by a desire to "get even" with Senator Hill, of the North Atlantic station, Commodore who opposed the confirmation of Mr. Sacrrett will remain in command of the Cleveland's choice for the Supreme Court Asiatic station. Commodore Richard W. Meade will soon be assigned to a command. He would prefer an assignment to the North Atlantic station, having a desire existencies of the service are likely to assign him to the Pacific station to relieve Admiral Irwin.

#### MRS. CLEVELAND RECEIVES. Fully a Thousand People Attend Her First

Public Reception. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Mrs. Cleveland held her first public reception this afternoon. No cards were required, and the attendance was, of course, something enormous. The reception began at half-past 3 o'clock and lasted two hours. haif-past 3 o clock and lasted two hours.

At a quarter of 2 the crowd began to
gather, and at 2 o'clock fully a thousand
people were waiting for admittance to the
White House. There was an average of
about one man to every fifty women. A
great many women brought children. A
squad of policemen kert the people in

Mrs. Cleveland received in the Blue Room. The East Room and the other apartments on the first floor of the manrooms, were thrown open to the people as on Thursday night, when the dinner to the diplomatic corps was given. Marine Band was in altendance, played popular airs in the public lobby.

GEN. BONILLA FICTORIOUS. Official News of the Defeat of the Hondu-

ras Forces Reaches Washington. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2).—Official news of the defeat of the Honduras forces by General Bonilla was received at the Navy Department to-day from Commander Longnecker, commanding the United States steamship Ranger at La Union, Salvador, Commander Longneck-er's dispatch is dated La Union to-day,

and reads as follows: "Dr. Bonilla telegraphs from Nacon Salvador, via La Union, informing Val-lela, commanding army officer at Ama-nala, Honduras, that the government has been defeated totalk at Choluteca, Nicaragus, and demands the surrender of the interest of humanity. Vallella says he will not surrender with-The State Department has received

nothing concerning the battle,

DALLAS, TEX., Jan. 20 .- At 2 o'clock

#### HURRICANE IN TEXAS. Considerable Property Destroyed in and Around Dallas.

last night a wind-storm or hurricane swept over Oak Cliff and South and East Dallas, destroying property to the extent of \$100,000, and killing a boy. Beginning at the Central railroad, in the vicinity of the old oil mills, its path, about fifty or a hundred yards wide, extended in a northeasterly direction. It commenced

or a hundred yards wide, extended in a northeasterly direction. It commenced by demolishing small out-houses, but, gathering strength as it bassed, the vacant building of No. 758 Commerce street was lifted off its foundation, and a portion of the chimney went through the roof of a near-by house, doing much dam-age to the furniture and fixtures. Several persons were injured. About twenty houses were wrecked and a number of others badly damaged.

#### JUSTICE MILLER ELOPES. Takes a Wealthy Widow Leaving His Wife Without Means of Support,

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.-It was rumored vesterday that Justice Miller had eloped with a widew. To-day his wife says that here is no doubt of this, and says further Mrs. Louisa Rover, a wealthy widow.

A letter which the deserted wife reneived last night throws light on what was before unexplained. The letter was from the missing justice, and was postmarked It said that Mrs. Miller would shortly hear further from her husband, but in the mean time to close his office and sell the farniture. He did not know then he would the develops to-day that Miller has been absent since last Saturday, and at his late office sensational reports are begin-

ning to find credence.

He leaves his wife practically without

The Income Tax Explained.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23,-"There is a misconception regarding the income tax," said Mr. Tarsney (Dem., Mo.) this morning. The bill exempts all incomes of \$1,000 and less. In other words, a man who has an annual income of \$4,000 pays no tax: a man with an annual income of \$4,100 pays a 2 per cent. tax on \$100, which is the excess above \$1,000 A premier of \$4.100 pays a 2 per cent. tax on \$100, which is the excess above \$1.000. A member of Congress, for example, is taxed 2 per cent. on \$2.000, the other \$4.000 of his income being exempted by the law. It is well that the public should understand this, for the impression seems to be general that where one's income exceeds \$4.000, one is taxed on the full amount, which is not correct." which is not correct.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Offers as high as 31.20 for small amounts of bonds have been received at the Treasury Department. Most offers are below that ferure. They will continue to the control of the Bepartment. Most offers are below that figure. They still continue to come in in gratifying quantities, and indicate a total offering of \$200,000,000 or over. Satisfactory progress is being made in preparing the bond plates. It is believed that the first batch of bonds will be ready for delivery by February 5th. livery by February 5th.

Republicans l'etition for a Recount, CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Late this afternoon Attorney John S. Miller, representing the Republicans, who are contesting the elec-tion of Mayor Hopkins, filed a petition in the office of the clerk of the County Court for a recount of the vote,

The Montgomery All Right.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.-The Navy Department has received the fol-"The Mentgomery trial successfully run.
Speed without corrections, 18 % knote.
(Signed) WALKER."

Some Spicy Notes Pass Between Minister Willis and President Dole-Admiral Irwin's Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20 .- The interest felt in Hawalian affairs was manifested in a striking manner this afternoon, when President Cieveland's message transmitting the latest diplomatic correspondence on the subject, was laid before the House of Representatives. After the reading of the brief message the Speaker stated that, without objection, the message and accompanying papers would be printed (the usual formula). But immediately Mr. Hitt (Ill.) requested the reading of the communication to which the President had referred, which was done. Its reading was received with applause on the Republican side of the chamber. Then the following letters were read, and Mr. Willis's responses to Mr. Dole met the audiole approval of the Democrats. The House insisted on having all the correspondence read—a most unusual thing—and every word was heard to the expecter corner of the hall, so abin the remotest corner of the hall, so absorbed was every one in listening to the clerk as he read.

President Cleveland's letter of trans-mittal was as follows:

To the Congress: I transmit herewith dispatches received yesterday from our minister at Hawaii, with certain correspondence which accompanied the same, including a most extraordinary letter, dated December 27, 1892 1893, signed by Sanford B. Dole, minister of foreign affairs of the provisional gov-ernment, and addressed to our minister. Mr. Willis, and delivered to him a number of hours after the arrival at Honolulu of a copy of my message to Congress on the Hawailan question, with copies of the instructions given to our minister.
(Signed.) GROVER CLEVELAND.

(Signed.) GROVER CLEVELLASD.

Executive Mansion, December 20, 1894.

In a dispatch dated Honolulu, December
26, 1893, Minister Willis says:

"Corwin did not leave until 4 A. M.

December 24. I delivered the dispatenes
14 to 19 inclusive, and telegram, with files
of Hawalian newspapers, to Captain Munger, in person. This delay was caused
by the failure of the provisional govern-

ment to deliver its answer to the President's decision.

"This morning I acknowledged the receipt of its answer, with the information that a copy thereof had been forwarded to you as above. I inclose my letter.
"On the same day I notified the Queen,
through Mr. J. O. Carter, of the result.
I inclose the letter to Mr. Carter."

Presid at Dole to Minister Willis. The letter from Mr. Dole to which the President calls attention, is here appended: Department of Foreign affairs, Honoluiu,

Sir: Pending the further action of the Government of the United States upon the matters contained in your communication of Dec. 19th, and my reply to the name, dated December 23d, I desire to call your Excellency's most serious considera tion to the dangerous and critical condi-tion of this community, arising, I must respectfully submit, out of the attitude which you have assumed, and the lanwhich you have assumed, and the language which you have used in public and in communications to this Government, and also out of the published letter of the Secretary of State of the United States, secretary of State of the United States, and the President's message on the subject of the restoration of the monarchy. I do not, however, claim or intimate that this unfortunate situation has been intentionally created by you, or by the Government which you represent, but arises from a natural construction of your covernment. arises from a natural construction of

attitude, and the ambiguous terms of the statements referred to.

artitude, and the ambiguous terms of the statements referred to.

At the time of your arrival in this country the forces of this Government were organized, and were amply sufficient to suppress any internal disorder.

After your arrival, you made communications regarding your policy which were ambiguous, and for several weeks you failed to disclose your intentions, and have only partially done so up to the present moment, leaving this government to infer what they may ultimately be from the letter of Mr. Gresham and the President's message, in which it has been declared in very distinct language that the deposed Queen ought to be restored to the throne by the government of the President's message, in which it has be declared in very distinct language the deposed Queen ought to be restored to the decosed of the decos to the throne by the government of the United States, and leaving us further to infer that this assumed obligation would be discharged. Your language, ex-pressed in public, declared that you in-tended to perform some act when the proper time arrived, without disclosing what that act would be. Under these circumstances, there arese at once a general feeling of disquiet. The natural inference, from your attitude.

at once a general feeling of disquet. The natural inference, from your attitude, language, and refusal to disclose your purpose, and from Mr. Gresham's letter and the President's message, was and is and the President's message, was and is that you intended to use force in main-taining your policy. The fact is well known that you, as admitted by yourself in your communication of December 18th, without the consent or knowledge of this government, have held negotiations with the deposed Queen for the purpose of overthrowing this government. The of overthrowing this government. The apprehension of both political parties, as well as that of persons who remain neu-tral in these matters, is that you hold instructions to use physical force for th restoration of the monarchy. I am not prepared to state that this government entertains this opinion, although its want of information to the contrary has compelled it to act as if it was cor-

consequence of your attitude in this

In consequence of your attitude in this behalf, the enemies of the government, believing in your intentions to restore the monarchy by force, have become emboldened. Threats of assassination of the boldened. Threats of assassination of the officers of this government have been made. The police force is frequently informed of conspiracles to create disorder. Aged and sick persons, of all nationalities, have been and are in a state of distress and sixlety. Children in the schools are agitated by the fear of political disturbances. The wives, sisters, and daughters of residents, including many Americans, have been in daily apprehension of civic disorder, many of them having even armed themselves in preparation therefor; citizens have made preparation in their citizens have made preparation in the homes for defence against assaults which citizens have made preparation in their homes for defence against assaults which may arise directly or indirectly from such conflict. Persons have begun to pack their valuables with a view of immediate departure. Large quantities of bandages have been prepared. Unprotected women have received the promise of asylum from the Japanere ships against possible disturbance arising in consequence of American invasion. Rumors of the intended landing of your forces for offensive purposes have agitated the community for many days. The situation for weeks has been one of warfare, without the incident of actual combat. Even the exquere has called upon this government for protection, which was awarded to her. Owing to your attitude, the government has been compelled by public apprehension to largely increase its military force at great expense. Its officers have been at sreat expense. Its officers have been placed and still continue in a condition of defence and preparation for a sieze, of defence and preparation for a siege, and the community has been put into ustate of mind bordering on terrorism.

This government has most carnestly sought from your and threugh our representative at Washington, from your government, some assurance that force would not be used, and has falled to obtain it. Your action has unfortunately aroused

the passions of all parties, and made it probable that disturbances may be created at any moment. I am informed by military authorities that while the force at your command is sufficient to destroy this city, it is insufficient to suppress any general rising and conflict of armed forces and insurrection, or to prevent the loss of life and property.

Lus government is rejuctant to be-

prevent the loss of life and property.

'ams government is rejuctant to believe that this condition of affairs was
contemplated or expected by yourself, or
by the President of the United States.

I have, therefore, to ask you to inform me, with the least delay, whether
you hold instructions to enforce your
policy with the use of arms in any event.

I trust that you will be able to reply. I trust that you will be able to reply, so as to give assurances that will tend to allay the apprehensions existing in

I have the honor to be, with the highest

Your Excellency's obedient servant, SANFORD B. DOLE, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Dole Refuses of Winds w Letter, In the further correspondence, it appears that Mr. Willis asked Mr. Dole to be more specific in his charges. Mean time the newspapers arrived at Honolulu containing the President's special mes-sage in full, together with instructions to Blount and Willis. Mr. Dole then wrote to Mr. Willis, say-

of the United States has rendered any further correspondence on the subject of my letter of the 27th of December unnecessary, as the message satisfacto-rily answers the question." But he add-ed: "If you still desire the specifications requested, I will be ready to furnish

Mr. Willis then gave Dole an oppor tunity to withdraw his offending letter, but Mr. Dole replied curtly that it was not his intention to withdraw any of his letters. There the matter rests as far as this batch of correspondence goes. Rear Admir I Trwin's Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Secre-tary Hertert to-day received from Rear Admiral Irwin the following letters: Honofulu, Jan. 2d.—Sir: I have the honor The military preparations for defence continue to be made by the Provisional Government, and the excitement is in-

military representative of the United States Government, intend to use force to quote me as saying that I would not obey any order which I considered untawfut, also that the officers and men under my

command had assumed the same attitude.

These sensational reports are intended to influence public opinion in the United States, and are entirely without foundation. Since my arrival, I have carefully avoided all expression of opinion, except in conference with the United States minister, and have ordered all my command to access a limiter course. I may further ter, and have to pursue a similar course, the slightest bint that there was ever any intention on the part of the United States government to use force in order to restore the Queen. My own orders to preserve strict neutrality have been implicitly obeyed.

The has been asserted quite often that the preserve strict neutrality have been implicitly obeyed.

The government will become bankrupt. If the council can neither borrow nor sell drafts, how are its engagements to be met? The government ought immediate metals and not recognize the mistake, and not recognize the restriction.

preserve strict neutrality have been implicitly obeyed.

It has been asserted quite often that we were prepared to land, which is true; but our motives were intentionally misconstrued, as Mr. Willis stated openly, and his statement was published, that we would land solely for the purpose of suppressing riot and to protect the lives of the defenceless and property.

Were it not for the course of the newspapers in their endeavor to influence public opinion in the United States, no un-

Foreign influence inimical to the inter-ests of the United States is secretly at work here, as it is wherever we have any trade interests, and that influence will account for many of the misstate

I forward files of newspapers covering the periods since last mails. The health of the crews of the vessels here remains

Minister Thurston Returns.

### WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Lorin E. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister to the United States, reached here to-night from his flying trip to Honolulu. EX-MINISTER STEVENS TESTIFIES. Examined by the Senate Committee for Six

Hours\_Strict Secrecy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan., 20 .- The witness before the Senate committee investigating Hawaiian relations to-day was ex-Minister Stevens, who is charged with having coerced the Hawalians and con-tributed towards the establishment of the provisional government, by the use of the United States forces. Mr. Stevens took the witness stand at 19:39 A. M., and held it till 4:39. He did almost all the talking for the committee during these six hours, and being a man seventy-three six nodes, and being a man seventy-three years of age it was not surprising that he showed some fatigue at the conclusion of the day's work. He announced, however, that he was prepared to continue longer if necessary, or if desired by the committee. Searching as were some of the questions which were propounded, he maintained unpuffled good humor, during the questions which were propounded, he maintained unruffled good humor during the entire day. He did not leave the committee room from the time the examination began until it closed, but stopped for a few minutes at noon to partake of a light lunch sent in to him from the senate restaurant, and once or twice Senate restaurant, and once or twice fortified his nerves with a cup of coace obtained his herves with a cup of coase obtained from the same source.

Great precautions were taken to prevent knowledge of the character of his statements from becoming public.

Another Upris ng in Samon.

Another Upris ng in Samon.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—A morning paper has the following from Apla, Samoa, January 2d, via the San Francisco:
"Natives in the district of Hana have rebelled and have proclaimed Tamassese king. This Tamassese is a son of the former German puppet king, and has a large following. The people of Savai have declared allegiance to King Malietoa, and are gathering to his support. The chief justice, president, and the consuls meet to-morrow to consider the situation. Consuls have sent a request by the Monowai for war ships, so grave is the situation.

Gold Balance Continues to Dreline. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The treasury net balance stands to-day as stated: Gold, 558,552,660; currency, \$21,757,600; less \$1,158,600 paid on interest. This leaves the true net balance \$82,000,000. The gold balance continues to decline with each day.

### MUTILATING THE BILLS.

SALISBURY, FOR THE SECOND TIME CONFERS WITH HIS NEOPHYTES.

Closing of the Indian Mints to Free Coin age of Silver Proves a Failure Visit of the Khedive to England.

(Copyright, 1894, by the United Press.) LCNDON, Jan. 26.-Lord Salisbury will come to town on Monday to consult with his colleagues in the last Conservative Cabinet prior to convening next Friday, Only once since he became leader in the House of Lords has Lord Salisbury held a similar meeting. It was on the eve of the rejection of the home-rule bill.

At the coming conference it will be

decided how far the process of mutilating

the Parish-Councils bill can be safely

carried, and whether or not the governcarried, and whether or not the govern-ment's offer of compromise on the con-tracting-out clause of the employers lia-bility bill shall be accepted. The land-owning and church interests, which domi-nate the House of Lords, demand that the Parish-Councils bill shall be amended by the exemption of ecclesiastical chari-tles from the control of the councils, by the entire omission of the poor-law clauses, and by the withdrawal of com-pulsory powers from the councils in the pulsory powers from the councils in the matter of land allotments. The government may assent to the amendment as to ecclesiastical charities, but will refuse absolutely to make the other two changes. As regards the contracting-out clause of the employers' liability bill, the Conservative opposition is fortified by non-partisan protests from various laboring terests in favor of the Conservative op-position. Trades having workingmen's insurance funds, partly supported by the masters, desire the power to exempt themseives from the provisions of the bill, as otherwise the employers would refuse the double responsibility of liability under the act as well as under the rules of the insurance funds. The Government, recog-nizing this state of affairs, will propose that trades with insurance funds be al-lowed to contract out for three years after the passage of the bill. During that turance are expected to lapse. The peers, however, will fight for contracting-out as a principle to be recognized throughout the whole measure. In other words, they these popular proposals will tend to irri-tate public feeling still more deeply, and to hasten the day of reform in the Upper

Closing Indian Mints a Failure The departure of the Indian council to-day from the maintenance of the minimum rate of lifteen pence one farthing for council bills, has shattered all confidence

ately to recognize the mistake, and not allow false shame to prevent its retracing its steps and opening the mints."

An inkling of the council's decision obviously was known to some operators in the city yesterday, as rupee paper relapsed 1-1-2. There was a similar fall to-day. City opinion is distinctly unfavorable to the council's steps, as adding confusion to the already perplexed trade relations with India, and as not likely to prevent the eventual reversal of the council's mintage edict.

Ru .in, Chinn, and Stam.

The negotiations of the Foreign Office with Russia, as to the boundary of the Pamirs, have resulted in an arrangement to which the Ameer of Afghanistan has to which the Ameer of Arganesensed. All parties to the arrangement are satisfied. The State of Jakhn, which the dispute concerned, has been left to the protection of the Ameer. Russiant of the Ameer. left to the protection of the Ameer. Russia has now settled with China three disputes as to boundaries in the same region, it is reported that Lord Busebery. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has obtained China's sanction to propose to France a convention, in which Stam's integrity shail be declared inviolable, and shall be placed under the protection of France, Great Britain, and China. This proposal seems to be intended to test the truth of France's declaration that she will not follow an aggressive policy in Asia.

policy in Asia.
Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has refused to assent to the Exchequer, has refused to assent to the appeal of the Radicals for a graduated income tax, to meet the deficit in the Budget. Apart from the Cabinet's decision on an increase of the death deties nothing definite is known as to the pians of the Budget.

The Vi it of the Khedive.

Arrangements now making for the re-ception of the Khedive of Egypt show that his visit to England is regarded as an important political event. He will be accompanied by two of his ministers, will reside in Buckingham Palace, will be hanqueted at the Guild Hail, and will be entertained with gala performances at Covent Garden.

Covent Garden, The Hothschilds, and other conspicuous Covent Garden.

The Hothschilds, and other conspicuous Jews in England, approve of the policy of the conference just held in Paris, by delegates from Jewish associations in Europe and America. The principal subject of doubt was the colonization of Palestine. The conference did not favor measures to stimulate the great flow of Jewish emisgration, but was anxious rather to check it, or regulate it, notably at Russian poris. The first efforts of the associations will be to establish order among the Jews aircady in Palestine, to find them work, and to control competition for the land. The Rothschilds are forming schools for the primary technical education of emigrants.

for tak table o Australia.

fir t sh Cabe o Australia. The Colonial office is in favor of a plan to subsidize the enterprise of lay-The Coionial office is in laboration to subsidize the enterprise of laying a purely British cable from Australia to England, via Canada. In consulting with Arnoid Moriey, Postmaster-Gieneral, the Marquis of Ripon, the Coionian Secretary, discovered, however, that the post-office could, not be committed to the policy of a grant. The question had been referred to the Cabinet.

The publishers of "Enquire Withia" made an application in chancery this week for an injunction to restrain the publishers of the "Spinning Wheel" from using copyrighted articles. It was brought out in court that the publishers of both periodicals stole freely from an American monthly magazine. The defendants got costs.

Sleight-of-Hand Performer Killed

HARRODSBURG, KY., Jan. 22.—At Dallas school-house in this county last night a sleight-of-hand performance was being given by a traveling showman named Wilson, from Texas. Several drunken men endeavored to gain admittance without paying. Wilson left the platform and went to the door, where upon a general row ensued. Wilson was